CLUSING RATES Yesterday of cotton and gold: Liverpool cot ton, 6 9-16d. Membhis cotton, 10 3-4c. New Orleans cotton, 11c. New York cotton, 11 7-16c. New York gold, 103 1-4.

WEATHER INDICATIONS. Washington, Orrica Ca. Sta. Orrican. Washington, December 14, 1 a.m. For Tennessee and the Phio valley, rising, followed by falling b'irometer, winds shift-

ing to easterly or southerly, colder, generally clear weather MUSERVATIONS YESTERDAY.

WAR DEP'T. SIGNAL SERVICE U. S. ARMT, THURSDAY, December 13, 1877, 10:08 p.m. Bar. Ther. Dtr. | Force. 39.34 61 E Gentle, Cloudy, 30.34 60 N.E Fresh, L't rain 30.43 43 N. Fresh, Clear, 30.43 40 N. Fresh, Clear, 30.43 40 N. Fresh, Clear, 30.43 60 N. Light, Cloudy, 30.37 57 Calm. Clear, 30.48 57 S.E. Fresh, Clear, W. M. M'RLROY, Sergeant. FRANCE.

The Difficulty to Forming the New Cabinet PacMahon Resigns and then "cecalls it, and is Preparing his Message.

London, December 13.—A correspondent states that on Wednesday M. Batbie's cabinet was formed. The great difficulty of finding a finance minister who was willing to undertake the collection of taxes without parliamentary sanction having been overcome by the acceptance of that office by M. Jasin. This cabinet was intended to temporize until the end of the year, and then becoming fully aware that it was illegal, selverely condomned his advisers who peompted him to do it. He wrote out his resignation and declared that he would never see Duke De Broglie again. Those present, however, persuaded him to reopen negotiations with M. Dufaure, President MacMahon has granted M. Dufaure full liberty in the choice of his collegages. The republican ministers Senator Vocabets submitted the following of his collections. The republican ministers have been prompted by the president, and are most drawing up the president all message to be read to the chambers to morrow.

A Paris dispatch announces that the following cabinet has been formed, and will appear in the official journal to-day: M. Dufaure, pear in the council and minister of justice to-day with a favorable to-day with a favo A Paris dispatch announces that the fol-lowing cabinet has been formed, and will ap-pear in the official journal to-day: M. Dufaure, president of the council and minister of jus-tice; M. DeMarcere, interior; M. Wadding-ton, foreign affairs; M. Bordoux, public in-struction; General Bosel, war; Admiral Po-theau, marine; M. Leon Say, finance; M. Peisserene DeBort, commerce; M. DeFreig-cinet, public works. The Republicans are apparently ready to pass a vote of confidence

republican ministry may retain office until the elections for a partial renewal of the sen-FOREIGN FLASHES.

postponing, however, the approval of the es-tim ites until the end of the year, so that the

pparently ready to pass a vote of confidence a the new ministry immediately, but seem

The Men'enegrins bave cutoff comm tion between Podgoritza and Scutari. The news of the fall of Plevna was received Constant mople with calmness and fortitude, the journals urging resistance to the

Rumors were current in Bukarest vesterday that the Russians had gained another great victory near Elma, taking twelve thousand It is said that the suggestion has been laid sefore the British cabinet that Constantinople e made a free city, under guarantee of the

A dispatch from Constantinople says that the fate of Plevna is not generally known to the Tacks, and it is impossible to estimate its feet upon the population. A dispatch from Paris says that a deputation from the Bonapartists interviewed Presi-dent MacMagon yesterday, and declared they

could no longer support his policy. Dispatches from Bukarest, referring to fight wear Metchka, report that thirty tabors of Turks attacked Metchka on the thirteenth at at but were repulsed by the forces under Cadimir and the exarovitch.

The opening of the Turkish parliament by the sultan yesterday was attended by all the Turkish dignitaries and foreign ambassaders. The speech from the throne was reserved in tone, and alludes neither to peace nor media-

Rumors were current in Constantinople last night that agreat battle had been fought between Metchka and Rustchuk. Re uits unknown. Official reports from Turkish headquarters only mention an affair with six

The Russians are expected to cross the Balcans in force, after which they will be ready to open negotiations. If the negotiations are successful, the result will be communicated to the signatory powers. Further Russian conforcements have been countermanded the car believing the present army is sufficient. According to official returns the Russian ses in the fighting preceding the surrender and eighty-two men killed and forty-five offi-cers and one thousand two hundred and two hundred cavalry and seven'y-seven can-

Probable Killing of a Negro Thief and Would-be Murderer. Sr. Louis, December 13 .- About six o'clock his evening a negro man named I wis Leech attempted to steal a quantity of coal which had been left at Twenty-first street, at the crossing of the Missouri Pacific railroad, by and was warned to desist by the watchman of the railroad. During a wrangle which ollowed between Leech and the watchman, Detective Ost came up, and learning the position of affairs, ordered the negro away, threatening to arrest him if he did not leave, he drew a deringer and shot hots from his revolver, which entered the

Two Important Railway Meetings. CLEVELAND, O., December 13.—Two important meetings of officials of the principal ern railway lines were held in this city to-day. The first was a conference of the gard to the pooling of rates on live stock out of St. Louis and Chicago, the proceedings of which were secret. A committee of managers and general freight-agents of the west-ern lines, of which Mr. J. N. M'Cullough, vice-president of the Pennsylvania Central s chairman, was called to meet this evening, to take into consideration the sub-

The St. Louis Customhouse Cases Settled. Louis, December 13.-The case of Mi-Lyden, for conspiracy, and the cases against James Gellatley for perjury and conagainst government employes connected with

ahouse. Rebates on Freights.

CHICAGO, December 13,-The papers here have been publishing statements to the effect that what are called eveners-namely, a few heavy shippers of live stock-are receiving

WASHINGTON.

Inother Pay Exhausted by the Senate in Discussion of the Mathews Silver Bill, without Reaching a Result.

The House Spends the Day on the Colorado Case, Resulting in the Seating of Mr. Patterson by 117 against 110.

Murray, of Memphis, and Baxter, of Knoxville, Confirmed to their Respective Places-The Conkling-Hayes Warfare, Etc.

CONCRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS. Washington, December 13.-Senote. Senator Cameron [Wis.] presented a petition from David L. Corbin, of South Carolina, asking that his claim to a real from that State may be inquired into and decided upon its ments. He moved that the petition its upon the table for the present and gave no-tice that he would call it up hereafter and move its reference to the committee on privimove its reference to the committee on privi-leges and elections. So ordered. Senator Dawes introduced a bill to auther-

was agreed to.
Senator Voorhoes submitted the following

At the expiration of the morning hour the

financial course which made such a resoludesirous only of voting the budget by twelfths until the approach of the exhibition, when they will finally pass the budget for 1878, tion as this possible. He reviewed at some ength the financial acts, and argued that it had always been attempted to keep the two metals equivalent, and when the government, in 1874, took the silver dellar out of its coinage, it preserved for the creditors the equiva-lent in gold. The government had been dealthat any derangement of the value between turbing at all the relations between silver and these two metals should result in profit or loss to either the government or those who purchased the bonds. He referred to the preamble of the resolution of Senator Mathews, gold, at the rates of 15½ to 1. The remoneand said it was not historically correct. It failed to recognize the act of February 12, 1873, which was just as binding as any of did not believe that if gold should be the acts mentioned. The honorable senator demonetized by all the nations it would [Mathews], to make his preamble binding, fall in value? And should all the should also have said in it: "And whereas, from and after the act of congress of 1834, and until February 12, 1873, the dollar of 4:2% grains of standard silver having been found to have a greater to the credit of this nation as any State in intrinsic value in the public market than the gold dollar of 25 8-10 grains, silver bullion ceased to be brought to the mints for coinage, and the silver dollar already coined should be no repudiation, but it would not could not be retained in circulation; and whereas silver dollars of 4123 grains being proposed to remonetize silver proposed to vipractically obsolete, the government of the

United States, by act of congress, passed February 12, 1873, and duly approved by the President, abolished from its comage the silver dollar as a unit of value, so that for nearly five years the same has ceased to exist." It would be most unwillingly, and for causes beyond his control, if silver should cease to be used as a money of the United States, but that did not touch the question presented by the resolution now before the senate, and he proposed to reserve his views upon that sub-ject until the silver bill should be before the pledged to all the infamous acts that ha senate. Then he would deal with it with all the gravity which its importance demanded. He then argued that a change in the standard of the value of silver had taken place, and of the world 17% parts to one part of gold, when by our law of 1834 the standard was 15 98-100, or nearly 16 parts of silver to 1 of gold. What was now proposed was that congress should enact by law that which, under the pretext of regulating the value of two metals when coined, would falsify their true value. Was there any piece of silver of 412½ grains of the standard of value of the United States worth 200 8-10 grains of gold of the same standard of value? No man could say there was. It was not true. Did the power

to coin and regulate mean the power to coin and falsify? Had congress the right to make this false declaration and stamp it upon metal that the lie might be better preserved? Could this government use its law-making power to seven men wounded. The Turks loc. four thousand killed and wounded, and the prisoners include ten pashas, one hundred and twenty-eight staff officers, two thousand officers, thirty thousand in antry, one thousand nected with a mint, could ever remember of having ten -silver dollars in his hands from the year 1834 to 1873. There were practically no silver dollars in circulation in this country of 41214 grains. From 1792 to 1877, there was coined at the mints of the United States \$983,159,695 in gold; during the same time there was coined in silver, \$184,290,941. Who can say, in the face of this fact, that the people of this country, during their specie-paying times, ever lived under a silver currency? Even our silver half-dollars would have taken flight, had it not been arrested by congress, in 1853, by debasing them, and since that time no two half-dollars coined were equal to a silver dollar. Since the creation of the funded debt not one cent of silver had been paid upon it, for either principal or interest. Ost through the left lung. Ost returned two ever furnish a quotation of a United States bond in silver money in any market of the

negro under the left arm, the ball ranging downward, inflicting, what is believed, a mortal wound. Ost was immediately taken to a surgeon, who pronounced his wound of a dangerous character. Leech was conveyed to the city hospital in a very critical condition.

bond in silver money in any market of the commissions, or anything else that stood bewords? In the great events transpiring in the great family of the nations, while these important problems of a single or double standard were being considered by other nations, the United States had been kept away from the council board, and this nation was therefore in a position to profit by the away from the council board, and this nation was therefore in a position to profit by the away from the council board, and this nation was therefore in a position to profit by the away from the council board, and this nation was therefore in a position to profit by the away from the council board, and this nation was therefore in a position to profit by the away from the council board, and this nation was therefore in a position to profit by the council board, and this nation was therefore in a position to profit by the council board, and this nation was therefore in a position to profit by the council board, and this nation was therefore in a position to profit by the council board, and this nation was therefore in a position to profit by the council board, and this nation was therefore in a position to profit by the council board, and this nation was therefore in a position to profit by the council board, and this nation of the vote, ought to be swept away. [Democratic side.] No machinery of election ever ought to profit to terests of the people and the honor of the

Senator Allison submitted the following amendment to the silver bill recently reportmanagers and general freight-agents in re- ed from the committee on finance, and now upon the calendar: Section 2. That immediately after the passage of this act, the President shall invite the governments of the countries composing the Latin union, so called, and of such other European nations as he may deem advisable, to join the United States in a conference to adopt a common ratio of legal tender, as ject of rates for east-bound freights. A large attendance characterized this meeting.

between gold and silver, for the purpose of establishing internationally the use of biman from Maine he does not feel inclined to meet which I propose to make to the gentleman from Maine he does not feel inclined to rise in his place and ask the pardon of the by the executives of the governments joining prossed to-day in the district court, and the case of R. G. Runyon, for perjury in the same connection, was thrown out of court by Judge Treat. This disposes of all the suits against government applications of the suits behalf of the United States.

to pay such compensation and expenses is truth about that gentleman and his perform-

deemable in coin of the then present stand-ard value; that is, when the bonds because due they would be payable in whatever might and Frank Webster, United States special bailiffs, have been wounded by moonshiners. An eye of the former was shot out, and the T. B. Webster, United States deputy marked with the shall be his own successor. Not satisfied with one victory, Conking even shall, with his posse, were attacked by triple their number. The monoshimers ambuscale in the maturity of the bonds, his face.

THE Gin for the season. A great improvement state to spontaneous of that he shall be his own successor. Not satisfied with one victory, Conking even of the free is attributed to spontaneous.

THE Gin for the season. A great improvement state to spontaneous of that he shall be his own successor. Not satisfied with one victory, Conking even of the committee, that Mr. Belford was on the maturity of the bonds. Season are ally a sample to combustion.

WITH perfect truth it has been remarked the minimal to succeed Conkling in 1879, that he shall be his own successor. Not satisfied with one victory, Conking even of the color of the committee, that Mr. Belford was entitled to the seat on the proposition.

WITH perfect truth it has been remarked the minimal proposition of the fire is attributed to spontaneous.

WITH perfect truth it has been remarked the about the color of the committee, that Mr. Belford was entitled to the seat on the proposition.

WITH perfect truth it has been remarked the proposition of the fire is attributed to spontaneous.

WITH perfect truth it has been remarked that the avenues leading to an early grave of the cord, containing the continuation of the fire is attributed to spontaneous.

WITH perfect truth it has been remarked that the avenues leading to an early grave of the cord, containing the continuation of the fire is attributed to spontaneous.

WITH perfect truth it has been remarked that the avenues leading to an early grave of the early of the committee, that Mr. Belford was early the maturity of the bonds. Season of the fire is attributed to spontaneous of the fire is attributed

then be the coin of the country? Senator Hill—Twenty-five eight-tenths, of

Senator Mathews—Then, if aliver should Senator Hill-Four hundred and twelve

was now engaged in was mere child's play. This congress had no right to say what should be the coin of the country thirty years from now. Congress was now endeavoring to settle in advance what kind of coin the country should have thirty years from this time, which was a great mistake. The congress which should be in session then could settle that question. Changes in the standard of

value might be made from time to time, but the creditor was protected no matter what changes might be made. If this nation chose to disgrace itself it could do so. He could not vote for the resolution, because it asked him to declare that the bonds were redeemhim to declare that the bonds were redeemable in silver. In truth they were redeemable in whatever might be come at their maturity, and should silver be the come, then they were redeemable in that coin.

Senator Allison said be repretted exceedingly that the senator from Ohio [Mathews] had thought proper to antagonize his resolution to what he conceined be the main main shall be done with the silver?" Unless silver about lake its place as money the bonds.

ver should take its place as money, the bonds Senator Dawes introduced a bill to authortemporize until the end of the year, and then
proof ed to a plebisoite or dissolution. M.
Pouyer Querther, in the presence of President
MacMahon and cabinet, violently inveighed
against such a course. The president, upon
becoming fully aware that it was illegal, severely condomned his advisers who pecuaphed
him to do it. He wrote out his resignation and declared that he would never see
Duke De Broglie again. Those present, however, persuaded him to reopen negotiations
with M. Dufaure. President MacMahon has

Senator Dawes introduced a bill to authorize and equip an expedition to the Arctic bens.
Referred.
Senator becommittee on postoffices and post-roads, reported the annual
post-reads bill with amendments. Placed on
taking a post-road present bill with amendments. Placed on
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of 41216 grains, it would not be equal to
the time are restored the annual
taking a post-road present bill with amendments. Placed on
taking a post-road present bill with a post-road present bill with a post-road present bill with a post-road present bill a post-road present bill a post-road silver were equal to 25 8-10 grains of standard silver were equal to 25 8-10 grains of standard gold. That place was the Bank of France. The standard of silver now proposed here was a standard of sixteen to one. He favored such legislation as would place the two matter partials practically as a standard of sixteen to one.

> paid in the money contemplated in the con-tracts when the bonds were issued. He arconsideration was resumed of the resolution of Senator Mathews to pay the bonds in silver. Senator Bayard said it had been the unwise for the senator bayard said it had been the senator bayard Britain in 1812 paid in silver? Silver was the money ef accounts in all transactions of the government, as well as those of individuals. As far a the law was concerned, the purchasers of our bonds understood that they were payable in either gold or silver coin. He [Allison] believed the country could go on coining silver for years to come, at the rate

restrictions, would have the effect of making silver equal to gold. Who was there who

olate the national honor. Senator Dawes quoted from the remarks of Senator Beck delivered, in the senate a few days ago, in regard to the Democratic ma-

jority having increased because that party had declared it would not legislate in the in-terest of the bondholders. He said he did not think any party could be built up by a war upon the public credit, whether it be co vert or open.
Senator Beck said he intended no war upon pledged to all the infamous acts that had been passed by the party in power the past fifteen years, he denied. It was because the Democrats were opposed to many of these acts that their majority had increased, and referred to the tariff and southern legisla

tion, as well as to other acts. By his Beck's bill to make greenbacks receivable toms duties, he meant an honest effort to make legal-tender notes equal to gold by increasing the uses to which they might be ap-plied. He believed that the money which the overnment required the senator [Dawes] to eceive for his services, and required the soldiers and sailors to take for their pensions, was good enough to pay customs duties with. He wanted the government to stop the repudiation of its own legal tenders.

Senator Dawes then concluded his argument in reference to the resolution of Senator Mathews, and said that probably the senator had the legal argument on his side, but the ntention was that the bonds should be paid gold coin. It would not be considered that the government had kept its pledge should they be paid in silver.

Pending the discussion, Senator Anthony, from the committee on printing, reported favorably on the senate bill to further regulate the purchase of material for public printing and binding. Passed.

Senator Spofford then took the floor to speak on Senator Mathews's resolution, but yielded for a motion to go into executive session; and the senate at four o'clock prosion; and the senate, at four o'clock, proceeded to consider executive business, and when the doors were reopened, at fitty minutes past six o'clock, adjourned. House.—The regular order of business, which was the consideration of the Colorado

intested election case, was resumed, and scussion of the case consumed several hours. Mr. Butler, in a speech favoring sending the case back to Colorado, warned his Democratic friends not to seat Patterson, who was manifestly not the choice of the people of Colorado. He [Butler] thought that all electoral machinery, returning boards, electoral commissions, or anything else that stood be-

experience of others. In conclusion, Senator took place not long ago [laughter] if Bayard urged a watchful regard over the inbeen rejected by the people of Colorado, ing been permitted to speak in his own be-half, replied to the speech made by Mr. Hale in which Mr. Hale had characterized him as vagrant and mendicant, and had spoken of nis claim as one of the most barefaced, unblushing audacity, and said that it is not always that beggars are blamed; circumstances sometimes drive them into poverty, but a coward a vilifier is always that, either from nature or from his own choosing. [Applause on the Democratic side.] If after the state-

relative value between those metals. Such house, and even of a mendicant, then I think to be a "bigger man than Hayes." To-day conference to be held in such place in Europe or in the United States, at such time, within in principle. [More applause and encoursix months, as may be mutually agreed upon agement on the Demorcatic side] he called a special meeting of the committee on commerce, took the bull by the horns, presented the New York nominations to the against James Gellatley for perjuty and conspiracy to defraud the government in connection with the new customhouse, were nolle prossed to-day in the district court, and the president shall, and with the advice and constant the president shall, and with the advice and constant the president shall, and with the advice and constant the president shall, and with the advice and constant the governments joining is the executives of the governments joining is the same. Whenever the governments so is the depositors will lose nothing. The same is the depositors will lose nothing is the same. Whenever the governments so is the depositors will lose nothing. The same is the fidence that the depositors will lose nothing is two in securing an adverse report. So consident, indeed, is the that the depositors will lose nothing. The state board, comprising the government is the same. Whenever the governments so is the district court, and the proposed to move the previous question, but yielded to Mr. Half [Me.] to reply to move the previous question, but yielded to Mr. Half [Me.] to reply to move the previous question, but yielded to Mr. Half [Me.] to reply to move the previous question, but yielded to Mr. Half [Me.] to reply to move the previous question, but yielded to Mr. Half [Me.] to reply to move the previous question, but yielded to Mr. Half [Me.] to reply to move the previous question, but yielded to Mr. Half [Me.] to reply to move the previous question, but yielded to Mr. Half [Me.] to reply to move the previous question, but yielded to Mr. Half [Me.] to reply to move the previous question, but yielded to Mr. Half [Me.] to reply to move the previous question, but yielded to Mr. Half [Me.] to reply to move the previous question, but yielded to Mr. Half [Me.] to reply to move the previous question, but yielded to Mr. Half [Me.] to reply to move the previous question, but yielded to Mr. Half [Me.] to reply to move the previous question, but yielded to Mr. Half [Me.] to reply to move the previous question and the move the p consent of the senate, appoint three commissioners, who shall attend such conference in behalf of the United States, and shall report the doings thereof to the President, who shall transmit the same to congress. Said commissioners shall each receive the sum of twenty-five hundred dollars, and their reasonable expenses, to be approved by the secretary of state. And the amount necessary to pay such compensation and expenses is

many grains of gold must the dollar contain to pay a bond when it matured, should gold then be the coin of the country?

there had been no valid election, which was mittee to take into consideration the whole question of our alleged troubles with Mexico. When this vote was announced, it was of course, Conkling will be at the head of greeted with applause on the Democratic

The following Democrats voted with the be coin, how many grains must there be in a dollar?

Republicans in the affirmative: Messrs. Cut-ler, Stenger, Williams [Del.], Potter and Wil-States and Mexico, and thwart any scheme

Senator Hill—Four numered and twelf and one-half, of course.

Senator Mathews—Then, what objection is there to making silver a coin?

Senator Hill replied that he was not willing to say what should be coin thirty years hence. With all due respect to the statesmen of te-day, he thought this work congress men of te-day, he thought this work congress.

The vote was then taken upon the resolution of the majority of the committee, declaring Mr. Patterson ehitlied to the seat, and it was agreed to. Yeas, 116; nays, 110.

Mr. Patterson was then taken upon the resolution of the majority of the committee, declaring Mr. Patterson ehitlied to the seat, and it was agreed to. Yeas, 116; nays, 110.

Mr. Patterson was then swarn in as representative from the State of Colorado:

Mr. O'Neill presented a memorial of insurgence of the day, he thought this work congress.

THREE HOURS ON BRADY.

A considerable portion of the executive sesion of the senate to day, which continued learly three hours, was devoted to the dis-cussion of the nomination of General James D. Brady as collecter of internal revenue for the Petersburg (Virginia) district, in place of der the tenure of office a c, iast summer, but recently rein area by reason of the failure of one senate to take action on the case at the last session. The finance committee resterday submitted a maniferior trebommending that Brady's nonlination be confirmed, although, as last made, it explicitly involved the removal of Richards regardless of the fact that no obarges were needed to have been a faithful officer. Richards, after holding the office eight years, had entered on the third term, on a re-appointment by President Hayes, in order to give the position to Garnell leads in vary agreed the position to Garnell leads in order to give the position to Garnell leads in vary agreed the position to the President will be compelled to comproorge S Richards, who was suspended, unthe third term, on a re-appointment by President Grant, when he was suspended by President Hayes, in order to give the position to General Brady, in pursuance of his announced policy of filling the Federal offices in the southern States by native-born residents. senate and the volinity to pay the bonds in coin of less value intrinsically than gold coin. can in politics, and a volunteer officer in the Union army during the war of the rebellion. His appointment was strongly recommended by the Virginia senators and other promi-nent Democrato, and his confirmation has been earnestly opposed by many Republicans who are the personal and political friends of Richards. The committee's favorable report

and the discussion which ensued to-day re-sulted in Brady's confirmation by a viva voce vote, with only six or seven senators voting in the negative BAXTER CONFIRMED.

TRADE-DOLLARS COMING SASTWARD. Information having reached the treasury east of the Rocky mountains, for domestic circulation, instructions were to-day sent to the Pacific coast mint to receive deposits of silver for returns in trade-dollars only in cases where that coin shall be actually re-quired and intended for expart to oil er countries. If this restriction should not prevent in equivalents, and it did not intend of fifty million dollars a year, without dis- the sending trade dollars for domestic circu-

> readily granted their request. Some of the documents show that the number of raids by Mexicans into Texas is not so large as MURRAY, OF MEMPHIS, CONFIRMED.

The senate confirmed the following nominations: United States attorneys—W. W. Murray, for the western district of Tennes see; Rufus Mallory, of Oregon; Warren S. Levit, for the western district of Virginia; amodore Daniel Ammen, to be rear-admiral in the navy.
A COMPLAINT FROM THE HEATHEN CHINEE A telegram was received to-day by Presi-dent Hayes from San Francisco, from six

companies of Chinese, representing that a gang of roughs last evening attacked a party of one hundred and fifty Chinamen who had just reached the city from Sacramento, rob-bing and cruelly beating them, and seriously injuring more than fifty of the number. There was no interposition by the police for their protection, and no arrests were made. The mpanies also call the attention of the Presto the intimation of the governor of California, in his address to the legislature. that the mob may become too strong for control. They represent their helplessness, their people without diplomatic protection, and remind the President of the obligations of the United States government for their protec-tion under the provisions of the treaty. The President said he would give it immediate

The senate committee on railroads this morning referred the Texas Pacific railroad bills introduced by Senators Johnston and Dorsey, to Mathews, Saunders Dorsey, Lamar and Barnum. Senator Mitchell's bill in relation to

Northern Pacific railroad company, and his Oregon Central railroad bill, were referred to Mitchell, Teller, Dawes, Ransom and Bar-The senate postal committee agreed on the amendments to the house post-route bill, adding a number of routes, and also voted to report favorably again upon the nomination of Wickersham to be postmaster at Mobile. The house committee on foreign affairs to-day summoned General Ord. The chief The chief points of his testimony being that the cessa-tion or diminution of Mexican raids on the lower Rio Grande was attributable to the presence of a large American force, and that invite the dangerous elements in Mexico to cause more raids and be an obstacle in the

EDUCATIONAL. The department of superintendency the National education association had an interview with the house committee on education and labor to-day State Superintend ents Wickershall, of Pennsylvania, and Orr, of Georgia, made speeches in favor of devoteducational purposes in the different tates. They advocated a distribution of the unds by the State authorities, instead of by the agents of the general government. They also urged an increase of accommodations for the Federal bureau of education. The committee will, shortly after the reassembling congress, in January, report a bill for the creation of an educational fund, in accordance with these recommendations.

The President sent the following nominaions to the senate: Postmasters-James Ohio; Frank O'Neal, Steubenville, Ohio; Wm. H. Mattingly, Rochester, Indiana; Ju-lius D. Smith, Howell, Michigan; J. B. Blake, Avoca, Iowa; Benj. Beach, Muscatine, Iowa; Frank M. Posegate, St. Joseph, Missouri; Henry H. Geiger, Marysville, Missouri; R. W. Coswell, Macon City, Missouri; L. F. Closterman, Cape Girardeau, Missouri; Henry Booth, receiver of public moneys, Larned, Kansas; J. H. Smith, of New Jersey, Indian agent, Winnebago, Nebraska.

THE CONKLING-HAVES WARFARE pecial to the Cincinnati Enquirer.] WASHINGTON, December 11 .- Conkling i getting his work in well, and may yet develo committee, and succeeded by a vote of six to

that what are cated eveners—namely, a lew heavy shippers of live stock—are receiving great rebates on each car of stock shipped east, to the disadvantage of the general shipping interest, which receives no rebate. Considerable complaint has been made, and the siderable complaint has been made, and the doubtless take some action in the matter, and, it is predicted, will break up the live stock pool.

The predicted eveners—namely, a lew heavy shippers of live stock—are receiving dreating appropriated out of any money in the hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Ordered printed.

Senator Hill spoke in opposition to the resolution. He said the question presented by the resolution was one of law. The refunding net of 1870 declared the bonds to be redeemable in coin of the then present standing net of 1870 declared the bonds to be redeemable in coin of the then present standing net of 1870 declared the bonds to be redeemable in coin of the then present standing net of 1870 declared the bonds to be redeemable in coin of the then present standing net of 1870 declared the bonds to be redeemable in coin of the then present standing net of 1870 declared the bonds to be redeemable in coin of the then present standing net of 1870 declared the bonds to be redeemable in coin of the then present standing net of 1870 declared the bonds that gentleman and his performances in the Colorado election. He has also takled about my vilifying him, but in that he is needlessly sensitive. I took up the circum. Senator Hill spoke in opposition to the resolution, the said that he had been beaten, and that not content the content in the colorado election. He has also talked about my vilifying him, but in that he is needlessly sensitive. I took up the circum. Ordered printed.

Senator Hill spoke in opposition to the resolution, the had been beaten, and this performances in th HE STILL HOLDS POWER

this committee, which will put him in posi-tion to cite before him at any time his arch-enemy, compel him to disclose the diplo-Evarts may have on foot to precipi-tate a war for rain glory, or to di-vert the public mind from hore serious ques-

on the other hand, still feels confident he can carry them through. His friends present the case to the Democrats in this way: Suppose the mission to the United States of Colombia be restored. Referred.

The house, at eight o'clock, adjourned.

The house, at eight o'clock, adjourned.

The house at eight o'clock, adjourned.

Hayes over appointments, consider his follow-ing the same, and would be do anything for the Democracy? But suppose the Democrats vote for Hayes's appointees, would they not leave Conkling beaten, at the head of a minority of Republicans? Assuming, then, that the Democrats in the senate stand by the administration, the same influences that the Interest of the Bondhold-

the President will be compelled to compro mise. As matters now stand, honors are about equally divided, but to-morrow's sun

NASHVILLE:

The House in Committee of the Whole on the Fifty Cents Proposition to Adjust the State Debt-A Spicy Debate.

Mr. Colyar's Confederate Congress Record on the Twenty-Slave Exemption Bill Exhumed-He Denies it Emphatically.

How Savage Talked to his People with One Voice and to the Bondholders with Another-He Didn't Know there was a Reporter

Special to the Appeal.

NASHVILLE, December 13 .- The debate in the house to-day took a rather spicy turn. During the course of his remarks, in speaking of the changes of opinion that Mr. Colyar had made, Mr. Brien, who is for the State credit, said that when the legislative on military affairs this morning called on the secretary of state with reference to the troubles on the Rio Grande border. The object les on the Rio Grande border. The object dollar, Mr. Colyar told the governor that he dollar, Mr. Colyar told the governor that he proposed resumption of specie paywas in favor of it, and requested Governor ments, and unjustly increasing the burden of

> ity. Mr. Brien-I was told so by a gentleman on this floor, and, with his permission, I will give his name. Mr. Smith—You may proceed.
> Mr. Brieu—The distinguished gentleman rom Montgomery, Mr. Smith, is my author-

Further on in his somethe Mr. Brien, in re-bring to some utterances made by Mr. Colyar yesterday in regard to the depressed condition of the laboring class and poor people of the State, said that if he had not been misinformed Mr. Colyar, when a member of the Confederate congress, and receiving ten thou-sand dollars a year, voted to exempt from military duty every man who owned twenty his suggestion that, by yielding to the slaves

Mr. Colyar-It is out of the question for a member of this committee to perpetrate such a great wrong upon one of its members simply from ignorance in not reading up the facts. I was not a member of the congress that voted on that question. It was never raised when I was a member of congress. is astonishing that a man will undertake to assert a fact when he knows nothing of what he is talking about.

Mr. Brien—I desire to make this point on my distinguished friend, in order to show that if he, like a didapper, changes when he the next two months; and he mentioned this to show what confidence they could place in opinion. He [Colyar] was in congress with Atkins and others, and the report is that while there he voted to exempt from military luty every man who owned twenty slaves. Mr. Colyar-I repeat again that that bill passed before I took my seat in congress. Mr. Brien-You did not vote for it; I speak

by the card, and if authority is demanded can give it. Mr. Colyar-This is a personal matter. have for the second time denied that statement, and I now repeat for the third time, as a gentleman of honor before this committee, that that bill passed before I took my seat in congress. There must be a stop in some things; this is personal now.

Mr. Brien—I yield to any rules that are put
on me. If this is a personal matter I will

answer it anywhere out of this body, and at any time. I do not desire to hurt any gentleman's feelings.

Mr. Brien said that not long since Mr. Savage was going through the State speaking and stirring up the people by telling them that these bonds were conceived in fraud and born in iniquity. When Mr. Savage went to New York to confer with the arbiters, he was reported to have said, "We know that we

owe this debt: now we ask you bankers how Mr. Savage—I never asked. [Laughter.] Smith-It's in there, Colonel. Savage-I never told those bankers hat. That's their printing. They didn't print me anywhere correct. Brien [laughiagly]-When I read it, I believed it was false [langhter], and not consistent with the gentleman's views. Mr. Savage—[Vehemently]—Of course, it was. [Laughter.] I didn't know there was it in better order. Langhter.

a reporter there. [Laughter.] It was a ruse racticed by them but they might have put nittee of the whole almost continually for the next six weeks is very flattering. Every memper seems to have a desire to be heard, consequently facts and figures are in great demand. Meantime, the bills to com-promise the debt have been hurried through a second reading. The contest will be hot and heavy between the advocates of the different bills when considered on third read-

NEWARK, December 13 .- The excitement extended to all of the saving banks here to-day, but subsided toward night. The Newark savings bank institution paid all applicants eighteen per cent.; they numbered ive hundred, but only half drew their money. The amount drawn was twenty-five thousand ollars, and twenty-four hundred dollars were newly deposited. The managers express conday and sustained the action of the chancellor. The Howard institution paid its depositors in full as they appeared, together with two and a half per cent. interest. The Dime bank checked their run by requiring three months notice, and hope to resume payments soon, if not suddenly compelled to convert thought be will die from the effects of the

institution, is not yet affected, but will require three months notice if pressed. Fire in the Milburn Wagon Manu-Toledo, Ohio, December 13—At an early hour this morning a fire broke out in the extensive works of the Milburn wagon stantly killed. company, originating in the painting department, and resulting in the destruction of about one-half the large wing in which the

THE SILVER QUESTION

Discussed in Chicago at a Meeting o Five Thousand Representative Men -They Denounce the Demonetization Scheme as

Change in our Monetary System Grave and Radical in Its Character, etc., that it Ought Not have been Ventured Upon.

er, and Demand its Immediate Repeal.

CHICAGO, December 13.—In pursuance of call for a meeting to take action on the silver question, now pending before congress, sembled in the Tabernacle to-night, and, after listening to speeches, adopted the fola brief preamble:

Resolved, That the demonetization of the ilver coinage of the United States was a change in our monetary system so grave and radical in its character, and so virtually may go down on Conkling's victory and affecting the commercial interests and rights of the people, and especially of the debtor class, that it ought not to have been ventured

upon, even under circumstances the most favorable, until a fu!!, thorough and exhaustive discussion of its merits before the people; and the covert scheme by which this measure was precipitated upon the country without one word of discussion either in congress or out, and the obstinate persistence with which the scheme is still prosecuted in a time of unparalleled business prostration and disaster, and with the forced resumption of specie pay-ments in the immediate prospect, discloses a reckless disregard for the public, on the part of its movers, which merits our severest cen-

sure and condemnation. Resolved, That we have the best reason or believing that the demonetization of the ilver dollar was accomplished through concealment and deception; that, in all proba-bility, not one man in this vast assemblage of citizens had the slightest intimation that such a measure was pending in congress un-til many months after its passage; and whether our representatives, who voted for the bill, and the President who approved it,

were deceived or not, the people unquestion-ably were, and we therefore demand its immediate and unqualified repeal. Resolved, That one obvious purpose of the act demonetizing silver was to increase the value of government bonds, and correspond-ingly increase the public burdens, by secur-ing the payment of those bonds in gold when by their terms, plainly expressed on their face, they are redeemable in coin of standard value of the United States, July 14, 1870, when silver dollars as well as gold dol-lars were regarded as a lawful tender in the payment of all debts, public and private; that in order to secure to the bond-holders this advantage to which they are in no wise entitled, the p

oept it.
Mr. Colyar—I ask the gentleman's authorResolved. That while we h Resolved, That while we have full con idence in the integrity and patriotism of the President, and of his earnest desire to fulfill the duties of his high office, and promote the welfare of the nation, yet we view with just alarm the position taken by him in his late message, and we have good reasons to believe that his judgment has been warned are mesguines of his constitutional advisers into the adoption of the line of policy which would give the bondholders an undue and unjust advantage,

greatly to the detriment of the people. We have searched in vain through his message for any word of true comfort for the struggling masses, by whose labor the money must be earned to pay these bonds. We regard mands of the public creditors, these bonds may be exchanged for others at re-duced interest a delusion. There are two parties interested in this question, those who are to pay and those who are to receive pay. We demand that justice be done both, by restoring the old time-hon-

ored standard measure of values. The bur dens of government will then rest lightly upon the shoulders of a prosperous people but we see no hope of returning prosperity in this financial policy of the President and his Resolved, That the holders of governmen bonds not only have no right, legal or equitable, to demand payment otherwise than ac cording to the express terms, but the govern-ment cannot, with due regard to the right of the people, wave its option to pay in gold

or silver, and restrict itself to the payment in gold only; and that when the attempt to de this is made by legislating out of existence the whole silver comage of the country as legal tender, and at the same time depressing e value of one of its most important pro ducts in the markets of the world, the conse quences of this nefarious scheme are so far aching and disastrous that it calls for universal denunciation.

bondholders exclusively in gold, which their bonds do not call for, and at the same time emonetize silver so far as to make it a legal tender in some small amount for other kind of indebtedness, would be partial legislation of the very worst description. We emphati cally reject all such compromises. The mone that is good enough for the people is good enough for the bondholders. We demand that the silver dollar be restored to its full legal-tender quality in payment of all debts, both public and private, and we will be satsfied with nothing short of this; and we oledge ourselves to vote for no man for congress who is not fully committed in favor of

Resolved, That we will resist the consummation of this wrong by all honorable means in our power. We call on both houses of congress to insist on the repeal of the demonetizing act and the restoration of the silver dollar to its rightful place in our currency; and if the Postdent shall, by the use of ns negative, succeed in defeating the bl then we call on congress to append a similar repealing clause to the general appropriation bill and stand by it to the last with the full confidence that the people will assuredly stand by them.

Resolved. That we recommend to our fellow-citizens throughout the country, who agree with us in sentiment, that they convene in mass-meetings and take prompt ac tion on this question, and convince the powers that be in Washington that the people are terribly in earnest; that the exigency ad mits of no delay and no compromise, and that nothing short of an absolute and unconditional surrender to their just demands will be

accepted.
Emory Storrs, W. C. Gouly, Wm. Bross,
Leouard Swett and Judge Booth were among the speakers. Held for Killing a Negro.

LOUISVILLE, December 13.-George Saunrs, charged with killing a negro named Middleton, at Crab Orchard, was to-day held to await the action of the grand jury, without bail, on the testimony of Banks and a number of negroes who were on trial for the same crime at the last term of the circuit A Rallway Engineer Assassinated. LOUISVILLE, December 13 .- John S. An-

months notice, and hope to resume payments soon, if not suddenly compelled to convert their securities. The German bank, a small their securities. The German bank, a small blow. He resides in Ludlow, Kentucky. Louisville, December 13.—James Allen jr., a brakewan on the Paducah and Eliza-

BUSBY-At 1:50 p.m., December 13, 1877, WIL-LIAM BLACKNON, only child of Wm. H. and Eva Blackmon Busby, aged 10 months and 20 days. Funeral at the residence of W. W. Busby, No. 451 Pontotoc street, this (FRIDAY) morning, December 14th, at 10 o'clock. Friends of the family are t

Masonic Notice.

A STATED communication of South
this (FRIDAY) evening, Dec. 14th. at 7
o'clock, for election of officers and dispatch
of business. All M. M.'s fraternally invited.
By order F. M. NELSON, W. M.
BEN K. PULLEN, Secretary.

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M. GAVIN.
DR. D. T. PORTER.
R. D. GOODWIN. W. J. M'DERMOTT. Fourth National Bank BELUTER & JORDAN, Attorneys, 279 Main street. The books will be open from now till the first of January for subscriptions to the SECOND SERIES of stock of the above association. We offer to investors absolute security for their money invested and a fair rate of interest. To the borrower we offer an easy method of paying troubles on debts. Subscriptions will be received by any of the above Directors at their offices, and by the Secretary at the office of the Association, Fourth National Bank.

Trustee's Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust to me executed by B F. and D. H. Hilderbrand on the second day of February, 1874, of record in the Register's office of Shelby county, Tennessee, in book No. 90, page 395, to secure the payment of a certain note therein mentioned, I will, as trustee, on Tuesday, 15th day of January, 1878, Tuesday, 15th day of January, 1878, at the southwest corner of Main and Magison streets, in the city of Memphis, sell at public afcilon, to the highest and best bidder. For cash, at 12 o'clock m. a certain tract or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the 12th civil district of the county of Shelby, State of Tennessee, containing one hundred and sixty acres, being the northeast quarter of section one, range eight, township one west (S 1, R 8, T 1 W) and part of the home tract on which B. A. Hilderbrand now resides. Equity of redemption waived in said trust deed, the fittle is believed to be perfect, but I sell and conver as trustee only.

perfect, but I sell and conver as trustee only.
W. L. CLAPP, Trustee. Johnston & Ford, Attorn

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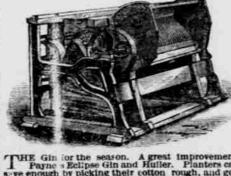
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